Amendments to the specification:

Page 1, first paragraph, lines 2-8. please amend as follows:

The invention relates to wavelength selective optical components for transmitting [[the]] light in a narrow spectral band, which is centered around a wavelength, and for reflecting the wavelengths lying outside this band. Adjustment of the central wavelength of the narrow spectral band by electrical means may be provided.

Page 1, second paragraph, lines 9-14, please amend as follows:

The word "light" is intended in the wide sense and includes, in particular, spectral bands in the infrared as will be seen below[[, a]]. A major application of the invention [[being]] is to filter light in the various fiber optic telecommunication bands lying between 1.3 and 1.61 micrometers.

Page 1, lines 24 through page 2, lines 1-11, please amend as follows:

In a fiber optic telecommunication network, a cable comprising a plurality of optical fibers can be used to produce a plurality of different transmission channels. Time [[; time]] division multiplexing of the information may also be carried out in order to achieve the same objective,[[;]] with a view to further increasing the information delivery capacity of the network[[, however]] However, the current trend is for a plurality of light wavelengths, modulated independently of one another and each defining an information channel, to be transmitted simultaneously on the same optical fiber. ITU (International Telecommunications Union) Standard 692 proposes the definition of adjacent channels with an optical spectral bandwidth of 100 GHz, centered on N adjacent standardized optical frequencies whose values are 200 terahertz, 199.9 terahertz, 199.8 terahertz, etc., corresponding to N wavelengths of from 1.52 micrometers to 1.61 micrometers. Modulation of the light at from 10 to 40 gigabits per second can be carried out on a channel having this bandwidth, without too much risk of interference between the immediately adjacent spectral bands (by using modulation pulses of Gaussian shape in order to minimize the passband occupied by this modulation). This technique of frequency division multiplexing is referred to as DWDM, standing for "Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing".